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SEPTEMBER MEETING, 1874.

A stated meeting was held on Thursday, the 10th instant, at 11 o'clock, A.M. ; Vice-President ADAMS in the chair.

The Recording Secretary read the record of the preceding meeting.

The Librarian read the list of donors to the Library for the past three months.

Mr. ADAMS then spoke as follows : —

GENTLEMEN, — In the interval since our last meeting we have had occasion to note with deep regret the loss of two eminent members of this Society. The first of these, who left us so long ago as in the last days of June, has deprived us of an associate intimately known by many of the elder members, as well for his faithful performance of the various duties imposed upon him in the responsible posts he filled during his active career, as for his genial temperament, which mingled so much of the spices of life with the execution of its graver trusts.

Judge Warren doubtless inherited his brilliant qualities from persons noted in their day for their capacity and their patriotism. His grandfather was long prominent as an active leader in this State during the arduous struggle for national independence ; and his grandmother, the sister of the eloquent James Otis, partaking of his stirring spirit, was marked, among the many of her sex in that day, for the heroic qualities which earned for later generations the political prosperity they have since enjoyed. With such antecedents, it is no cause of surprise that Judge Warren should have acquitted himself in his day and generation with honor. If any qualification of this remark were to be made, it would be to the effect that he did not aspire enough. Content with the quiet execution of the onerous and responsible labors devolved on him, his tastes turned rather to the enjoyment of a society of cultivated friends in private, than to that restless anxiety for prominence which so frequently attends elaborate demonstrations in public life. Hence it happened that even among us in this Society he claimed our attention much too seldom, if we are to judge by the value of his communications when he made any. As it was, he simply proved his capacity to perform a wider part than he cared to undertake. He loved to shine among the choice companions who fully appreciated the variety of his knowledge, and, still more, the pungency of his wit. Thus he passed on, happy and respected, until the period when he decided to give up all work and seek retirement. He had then reached

the three-score years and ten assigned as the limit of man's career. But, though returning to the comparative solitude of his native place, he lost none of the powers which enabled him to make his home the scene of quiet cheerfulness and enjoyment, until the last hour, when, having lost the partner who preceded him but a few days, he experienced the last great blessing that could befall a conscientious mortal,—he passed away as in a sleep.

The other associate whom we have lost is the distinguished professor in Harvard College, Dr. Jeffries Wyman, whose reputation in the field of science which he selected for himself is too well known to need to be dwelt upon by me. Other members will doubtless contribute their word, prompted by a more intimate acquaintance with his peculiar accomplishment than I have. It has been my fortune to know him only as an archæologist, in connection with the trust established by the late George Peabody at Harvard College, of which he was made the Curator; but in that I have had occasion to notice the capacity and the skill with which he has labored to collect and arrange all the acquisitions made by the Trustees, thus by degrees forming a foundation which will prove more and more valuable for relative study as time goes on. It is no more than feeble justice to him to say, that the Museum as it now stands is the result of his discriminating labor.

As offering full testimony to our sense of this great loss, I beg to report from the Council the following resolutions for the consideration of the Society:—

Resolved, That this Society in the death of the Hon. Charles H. Warren, a descendant of the Pilgrims of the Mayflower, and a genuine lover of their character and history, have lost from their roll a venerated associate, respected for his high legal attainments, his general culture and knowledge of affairs, and beloved for his genial character and his social virtues.

Resolved, That the President be requested to appoint some member of the Society to prepare a Memoir of Judge Warren for the Society's Proceedings.

Resolved, That the Society receive with sorrow the intelligence of the sudden decease of their associate, Dr. Jeffries Wyman, Professor of Anatomy in Harvard College, who died at Bethlehem, N. H., on Friday, the 4th instant.

Resolved, That, although it will be the province of the many scientific associations of which the deceased was an active member, and of the College in which he was a distinguished professor, to speak more fully of his attainments in the path of science, this Society cannot omit to record their high sense of his accomplishments as an archæologist,

of the varied culture of his gifted intellect, and of those crowning moral graces which adorned his character as a man.

Resolved, That the President be requested to appoint a member of this Society to prepare a Memoir of Professor Wyman for the Proceedings.

In support of the resolutions, the Society was addressed by Mr. ELLIS AMES and Professor WASHBURN, who paid warm tributes to their late friend, Judge Warren.

Professor BOWEN then said : —

It is not for me, sir, it is hardly for us as members of this Society, to lay a wreath of laurel upon Jeffries Wyman's tomb. He was not a special student of History, except in that large sense in which, as their names import, Civil History and Natural History are two branches from the same trunk ; the one narrating the deeds, the other, at least in one of its many chapters, describing the affinities and the physical characteristics, of the human race. From early boyhood Dr. Wyman was an earnest student, an indefatigable prosecutor of natural science ; and to the last he was faithful to his first love. As an undergraduate in College, his room was a curiosity shop of anatomical preparations, — of wall-newt, tadpole, frog, “ and such small deer,” all skilfully dissected, set up and arranged by his own cunning fingers, as specimens culled from Nature's great book, and illustrations of physiological processes. And what was the amusement of his boyhood continued to be his occupation through life. His best legacy to science, and the noblest monument to his name, is the Museum of Comparative Anatomy and Physiology, which he established at Cambridge, and which is filled almost entirely with specimens which he collected and prepared, or with the fruits of his own researches. He was admirably qualified for such labor. His appreciation of the slightest differences of form was so quick and nice as to seem instinctive ; while a peculiar delicacy of touch and adroitness in manipulation enabled him to trace the most subtle and intricate processes of Nature's handiwork, and to carry out with precision complex experiments wherewith to test the latest theories in science. At the first glance, a minute fragment of bone told him its whole history, — both the species to which it belonged and its exact place in the skeleton. A few weeks after the surrender of Richmond, towards the close of the war, I accompanied him on a visit to some of the renowned battle-fields in the neighborhood of that city. At Mechanicsville and Cold Harbor, the fields were still thickly strewn with fragments of bone whitening in the sun ; and I observed with

wonder the ease and certainty with which, without even stopping to pick it up or examine it, he immediately pronounced the relic, however small, to be that of a soldier, or of one of the animals employed for transport or for the sustenance of the army.

Dr. Wyman's success as a man of science was due in a great degree to those personal qualities which made him so dear to a large circle of friends. He beheld objects in what Lord Bacon calls a "dry light," because his clear intellect was never obscured by the mists of passion, prejudice, or selfishness. To perfect simplicity and integrity of character and great sweetness of disposition, he joined that entire unconsciousness of self which springs from keen interest in the objects of investigation, and from absolute devotion to the cause of truth. That he achieved reputation and builded a name was an accident in his career: he was thinking all the while only of the question which he was investigating, or the experiment that was to settle the doubt. He worked first to satisfy his own curiosity and gratify his tastes, and only bethought himself afterwards of publishing the results of his inquiry. The feelings of jealousy and personal dislike, the hot disputes about priority of observation or discovery, which too often fret the progress of science, never affected him; and the manifestation of them even by others seemed to be rebuked while in his presence. He was one of the most amiable and unselfish of men. I can bear distinct and grateful testimony upon this point. We were schoolmates and classmates, and have been for more than forty years on terms of intimate intercourse and friendship, never shadowed by a cloud; and I do not now remember that I ever heard him speak ill, or even in terms of marked censure, of any human being. To him might be applied, and with even better reason than when first uttered, what Sydney Smith said of Mackintosh, that "he could not hate; he did not know how to set about it. The gall-bladder was omitted in his composition."

Dr. Wyman's publications were not numerous. Except one series of his Lowell Lectures, — secured for the press, as I believe, rather by the zeal of a newspaper reporter than by his own co-operation and assent, — he published only a series of monographs in the various scientific journals of the day. His modesty and truthfulness prevented him from attempting more. He was so constant a learner, he made new acquisitions so rapidly, and appreciated so clearly what the rest of the scientific world were doing, that, before he could complete any extended work, it seemed to him that science had got beyond

his point of departure, and that he must begin again higher up. Among the papers which he has left in manuscript, the notes of observations, experiments, and researches, there is probably much that needs to be duly edited and published. Some of them must have special interest for us, as relating to the sciences of archæology and ethnology, which occupied most of his attention during the later years of his life, and led him to accept the Curatorship of the Peabody Museum of Antiquities, and membership of this Society. The insidious progress of a malady under which he labored for a long period obliged him of late years to spend the winter at the South. But the invalid in search of health was also the acute observer and the zealous man of science, diligently inspecting every mound and shell-heap by the riverside in Florida, which could tell any thing concerning the Indians as they were before the time of Columbus, or perhaps send a faint ray into that thick darkness which hides prehistoric man. His papers and the collections in the Peabody Museum, carefully classified and labelled with his own hands, can alone tell the story of his successful exploration of the banks of the St. John.

Professor TORREY spoke as follows :—

The merits of our departed associate impressed themselves on all who were brought near him ; for his scientific spirit was so perfectly in keeping with his character, that his science seemed almost to be a part of his character, and his character of his science. It needed no expert vision to discover the leading traits of his mind and heart : the very absence of display only helped to reveal them. Whoever knew him, no matter how little read in the secrets of science, had no doubt that he was too modest to dictate to Nature ; that his scrupulous discretion would be as marked as his diligent zeal ; that he would not be jealous over his knowledge, but, with artless and affable courtesy, would pour it out even to those whose only claim was their desire to learn ; and that he would leave his reputation to take care of itself. His friends might sometimes regret that he cared so little for notoriety, were it not that just this indifference was one of the attractions of the man. To know him was to pay him the honor he did not seek ; with many, to know him was to love him as much as they honored him. He had his knowledge in hand as well as in mind, so that he was a clear and able teacher. He taught by example as well as by statement. One of his pupils, who afterwards left the medical profession for a very different one, warmly acknowledged his large indebtedness, even in his new calling, to the

method of working that he had learned from Professor Wyman. What our friend maintained, he calmly maintained,— too calmly to fall into strife about it, and too disinterestedly to turn it to aught but the service of truth. It would have been hard for him to find an enemy to contend with. The single-minded warmth of his zeal was never urged to the heat of partisan passion.

It was fortunate that, when he was beginning to need relief from the public duties of the professorship he had so long and so acceptably filled, he gradually devoted himself to collecting and arranging the first-fruits of Mr. Peabody's munificent endowment of the Museum of Archæology and Ethnology. With him this was largely a labor of love. To his new station he brought the same strict habit of observation and the same organizing method that had marked his previous career; and he could enlist with excellent profit the kindred knowledge and the trained facility which he had already acquired. In a field of inquiry which is either a paradise of folly or a trial-ground of wisdom, few men could be less likely than he to mistake twilight for noon-day, or to draw infallible conclusions from fallible premises. With his patient firmness, he could use theories without being used by them. His unflagging interest was backed by all the toil that his failing strength allowed. Even his annual exile was not suffered to be barren: he left in the press and in manuscript some of the most valuable results of his explorations in Florida. His own official record of seven years' work in the Museum is a characteristic and honorable monument. He has laid a foundation for which his successors in the institution can never cease to be grateful.

His scientific place it belongs to scientific men to assign; but all who have known him can testify that he was a man of singular balance of mind, and that his whole nature breathed simplicity and sincerity.

Professors PEABODY and WASHBURN also joined in tributes to their late associate and friend, Dr. Wyman.

The following letter from Ex-Governor Clifford was read:—

NEW BEDFORD, Sept. 5, 1874.

MY DEAR MR. DEANE, — There seems to be a *fate* about my doing any thing to testify the grateful sentiments I entertain towards the memory of my life-long friend, the late Judge Warren. I was prevented from being present at his funeral by an unexpected change of time of a railroad train, which failed to connect with the one in which I started from home to attend it. And now, when a word of apprecia-

tion from me to his old associates would be most fitting and appropriate, I find myself entangled by an engagement which I cannot escape, and which renders my presence at the meeting on Thursday impossible. I must reconcile myself to the disappointment with the conviction that there are others who will be present who will not fail to express their sense of the genial qualities and the commanding ability that marked his years of usefulness, and "the honor, love, obedience, and troops of friends" that accompanied his retirement from the associations and activities of the world.

In full sympathy with every fitting tribute that may be offered in memory of one with whom I was so long and so intimately associated, and whom I loved so well,

I am always faithfully yours,

JOHN H. CLIFFORD.

CHARLES DEANE, Esq.

The resolutions were unanimously adopted, and Ex-Governor Clifford was appointed to prepare the Memoir of Judge Warren, and Professor Bowen that of Dr. Wyman.

The Chairman then said: A cable despatch has just announced the decease of François Pierre Guillaume Guizot, LL.D., elected an Honorary Member of the Society in 1857.

The following letter from Mr. Winthrop, the President of the Society, was now read:—

WILDEAD, WÜRTEMBERG, Aug. 6, 1874.

MY DEAR MR. ADAMS,— I avail myself of a quiet moment, in this little nook of the Black Forest, where I am passing a few weeks for the health of one of my family, to inform you officially of a gift to our old Historical Society, which, I am sure, will be received with interest and acknowledged with gratitude.

It is an exact copy of that portrait of Washington which was intended for the stadtholder, in 1780, and which was captured, with Laurens, by Captain Keppel of the British navy. Laurens, as you will remember, had been appointed our minister plenipotentiary to Holland, in 1779, and was on his way to the Hague. His imprisonment in the Tower for more than a year made a serious impression on his health; but he survived to be one of the signers of the preliminary treaty of peace, I believe, in November, 1782. I have forgotten how much longer he lived; but it is interesting in these days, when "cremation" has become one of the topics of social science, to recall the fact, or certainly the story, that, agreeably to his own directions, his body was burned, and his ashes collected and buried.

Meantime, the portrait of Washington, which he had in charge, happily escaped from all detriment, and, having been claimed and allowed as personal prize, was presented by the captor to his uncle, Admiral Lord Keppel. It thus became one of the treasures of Quidenhams Park, the seat of the Earl of Albemarle, the present head of

the Keppel family, in Norfolk. It is by no means a work of high art, and I am at a loss to conjecture by whom it could have been painted. It has no signature, I learn, and there is no tradition at Quidenham as to the artist's name. Perhaps the journals of Congress, or the newspapers of the period, may furnish a clew to the problem. Some of the emblems and allegorical illustrations, if I may so call them, suggest a French artist. But the main interest of the portrait is derived from the fate which befell it; from the period of Washington's life at which it was taken; and from the broad blue ribbon which is so conspicuous a feature of his costume.

The Hon. and Rev. Thomas Keppel, in his *Life of the gallant admiral*, mentions the portrait, and is much perplexed to account for this blue ribbon. It was at one time construed in some quarters into a confirmation of the mistaken idea that Washington was made a marshal of France when Rochambeau was sent over to our aid.

But our Society will not forget that this whole subject was treated with great ability in a paper read at a Social Meeting in the month of January, 1859, by our lamented associate, Judge Warren, whose death has so recently been announced, and in the tribute to whose memory I should so gladly have united. This paper, printed in one of the early volumes of our *Proceedings*, called attention, for the first time I believe, to the orderly book of Washington, at Cambridge, in 1775, which showed that the blue ribbon was prescribed as the distinctive designation of the commander-in-chief, so that he might be recognized by the troops to whom, on his first coming, he was so entire a stranger.

It was certainly this paper of our deceased associate and friend, Judge Warren, which first awakened a special interest in the portrait at Quidenham; and, happening myself to be in England a few months after it was read, I made an incipient movement towards procuring at least a photograph of it. I found it, however, altogether impracticable at that time; and circumstances beyond my control prevented me from even availing myself of the permission which Lord Albemarle then kindly gave me to see it.

Within a year or two past I was fortunate enough to allude to the portrait, and to mention my desire to secure some sketch or copy of it for our Society, to a valued friend of yours, as well as of my own, — Alexander Duncan, Esq., long an honored citizen of Rhode Island, but now resident in London. Mr. Duncan entered at once into my views, and most kindly promised to make a personal effort to accomplish them. By his intervention with his friend, the present Lord Albemarle, permission was obtained for making a copy of the portrait, and the services of a skilful artist were secured for the purpose. The portrait was photographed, and the photograph magnified to the precise dimensions of the original. The copy was then finished on canvas, in oils and colors, in the immediate presence of the original, so as to leave no room for the slightest discrepancy between them. It is indeed pronounced to be a perfect *fac-simile* of the portrait, just as it was painted for the stadtholder and captured by Keppel, nearly a hundred years

ago, and which has hardly ever been seen by an American eye from that day to this.

Of the success of this reproduction the Earl of Albemarle, who took a warm, personal interest in the work as it proceeded, thus writes to Mr Vernon Heath, under whose direction it was done, and to whose superintending care it owes so much:—

QUIDENHAM PARK,
ATTLEBOROUGH, March 31.

DEAR SIR,—Of the skill that Mr. Vivian has shown in producing a faithful copy of my picture of Washington, there can be no doubt in the mind of any one who has seen, as I have, the copy and the original side by side. The Americans ought, therefore, to be thoroughly satisfied with a correct portrait of their illustrious countryman. If as a work of art, and not on account of its historical merit, a finer picture be not produced, the fault is with the original and not with the copy.

I am, dear sir,

Yours faithfully,

VERNON HEATH, Esq.

ALBEMARLE.

I enclose the original of this letter for our files, so that our copy of the portrait may never be without an authentic attestation of its fidelity.

You will agree with me, I am sure, that our most grateful acknowledgments would have been due to our excellent friend, Mr. Duncan, if he had only procured for us an opportunity of obtaining for ourselves an exact reproduction of so interesting a memorial of Washington and of our Revolutionary struggle. But, while I was recently with him in London, he authorized me to present it to our Society as his own gift; and they will accordingly receive it as such, and place such an inscription upon it as will perpetuate the record of his liberality.

Meantime, I have so far presumed on the willingness of the Society to make proper provisions for it, as to instruct Mr. Vernon Heath to have a *fac-simile* prepared of the simple but effective frame in which it has been enclosed from the first, so that it may take its place in our gallery precisely as the original is now found in the gallery of Lord Albemarle. I have also caused it to be insured in London. . . .

I cannot conclude this letter without suggesting—what, indeed, could not fail to have occurred to yourself—that we owe our respectful and grateful acknowledgments to the Earl of Albemarle for yielding to the desire which had been communicated to him, and allowing the portrait to be copied for us, and for the obliging interest he has taken in the work, and the facilities he has afforded for its accomplishment.

Nor can we omit to express our obligations to Mr. Vernon Heath, for the fidelity and success with which he has executed the commission given him by Mr. Duncan in our behalf. A full-length portrait, of life size, with so many details of dress and illustration, in a private gallery at a long distance from the metropolis, was no easy thing to copy.

Believe me, dear Mr. Adams, with great regard and with kind remembrances to our associates, very sincerely yours,

ROBERT C. WINTHROP.

HON. C. F. ADAMS,
Vice-President of the Massachusetts Historical Society.

The following resolutions were offered from the Council, and unanimously adopted:—

Voted, That the grateful acknowledgments of the Society be returned to the Right Honorable the Earl of Albemarle, for his courtesy in readily acceding to the wish communicated to him in their behalf, for permission to take a copy of the portrait of General George Washington, long in the possession of his family, as well as for the kind interest manifested in promoting the accomplishment of the work.

Voted, That the grateful thanks of the Society be returned to Alexander Duncan, Esq., for facilitating the object named in the communication of Mr. Winthrop, by his friendly intervention, both with the proprietor of the portrait and with the eminent artist to whom the execution of the copy was confided, and, last of all, for his generous assumption of the charges incident to the undertaking.

Voted, That the thanks of the Society be presented to Vernon Heath, Esq., for the interest manifested by him in the prosecution of the trust of reproducing the portrait of Washington, as shown by the felicitous manner in which it has been accomplished.

The following letter from our associate Mr. R. B. Forbes, relating to the log of the schooner "Midas," the first American steamer which passed the Cape of Good Hope, was read by the Chairman:—

MILTON, July 6, 1874.

HON. ROBERT C. WINTHROP, President Historical Society, Boston.

MY DEAR SIR,— Supposing that the facts connected with the history of the first American steamer that passed the Cape of Good Hope may be interesting to the Historical Society, I now beg leave to present the Log of steam schooner "Midas," sailing from New York on the 5th November, 1844; arriving at Mauritius on the 21st February, — 109 days out; sailing March 22d; arriving at Singapore, April 22d; sailing April 27th; and arriving in China on the 14th of May, — having been 156 days at sea. She was under the command of William Poor. The "Midas" was just 188 tons register, and had twin screws of composition; she was rigged as a topsail schooner, and left New York with her propellers shipped, and under steam. The intention was only to use the steam in calms and light winds, and to get the vessel to China for use on the river. During the run to Mauritius, she used steam about 10 days in all; with a strong fair wind she could go, with the wheels ungeared, nine knots; but on a wind they were a great impediment; the wear and tear of revolving when under sail caused the composition-boxes, through which the shafts came, to wear very

much, so that she leaked badly, and it was deemed prudent to go into Mauritius for repairs. Undertaking to steam at all before getting to Singapore was a fatal mistake: the wheels should have gone out in the hold.

Since that day the shafts of propellers have been run on *lignum vitæ* bearings, which, when kept wet, do not wear like brass. The longest run made going to Mauritius under sail was 230 knots, with the wheels ungeared and making about 40 revolutions, showing that the "Midas" was a good sailer. Going from Mauritius to Singapore in 31 days, she was under steam about half the time; her greatest day's work, 169, was made under sail alone. From Singapore to China in 16 days, she steamed about one-third the time; her best day, 177, under sail alone. The engineer of the "Midas" proved to be incompetent, and soon ruined her boiler, so that she was sent home, *viâ* Rio Janeiro, under sail. Her machinery was taken out, and she was sold, and for some time belonged to Paddleford & Fay, of Savannah, and was in the Rio Janeiro and New Orleans trade, and considered a successful sailing vessel. The hull was built by Mr. Samuel Hall, of East Boston; the engines were designed by Ericsson, and built by Hogg & Delamater, of New York. Captain Poor said that when she was under sail, going her best, the wheels made, ungeared, about 40 turns, — showing a great drag on her. Supposing the wheels averaged, for 150 days under steam and sail, 30 turns, they would have made nearly six and a half million turns going to China. By carrying them out as cargo, all this wear and tear and cost of repairs, delay at Mauritius, and cost of coal would have been saved, and the time used would have been less; the vessel would have arrived out in good order, and would have proved a success instead of a failure.

I think the papers I send you will at some future day be found interesting.

I am very faithfully your servant, R. B. FORBES.

The thanks of the Society were returned to Mr. Forbes for these valuable papers.

An application was read from the Rev. H. W. Foote, asking permission to make extracts from the diaries of Judge Sewall and of the Rev. Dr. Pierce, as indicated by him, and also from such other MSS. as may bear on the history of King's Chapel; which was granted, under the rules of the Society.

The Recording Secretary read extracts from some letters received from the President of the Society, Mr. Winthrop, during the past summer. These, he thought, would serve to show that, though absent from his place at the meetings, the President was not unmindful of the interests of the Society, and that its welfare was constantly cherished by him. In one of his letters a brief allusion was made to his visit to Cambridge, where he met our associate, Mr. James Russell Lowell, who, with himself, was the recipient of the highest honors from the ancient University in that place.

THE GEORGE INN, BANGOR, WALES,
28 May, 1874.

MY DEAR MR. DEANE, — Your kind note of the 14th instant reached me yesterday, at Dublin. We landed at Queenstown on the 15th, and spent two or three days at Cork. On one of them I ran down to Youghal (pronounced *Yawl*), and saw the old Elizabethan house in which Sir Walter Raleigh lived in 1588, where he is said to have had Spenser for a visitor, and to have read parts of "The Faerie Queene," and to have planted the first potato! I believe the old story about his frightening his servants by smoking a pipe is attributed to the same locality. At any rate, it is a most interesting old mansion, with yew-trees of four or five hundred years old. From Cork I went to Killarney, by the grand route of Glengarriff Bay, and, after two or three days at the Lakes, came up to Dublin. While there I did not fail to visit the Museum of the Royal Irish Academy, which contains one of the very best archæological collections to be found anywhere, — surpassing even that of Copenhagen, I believe, in the variety and value of its *gold* ornaments. This morning we crossed the Channel, and shall spend a few days in Wales before going to London. I rejoice to hear that you had so successful a meeting of our Society on the day you wrote, and that the letters I procured from Colonel John Wintrop proved so interesting. . . . Sir Bernard Burke (our new Corresponding Member) was not in Dublin. He has gone to Bath for his health.

I would advise all American travellers to stop at Queenstown, if they come over at the right season, and see something of Ireland. The scenery where I have been is lovely. Every thing was in bloom, — hawthorns and laburnums and lilacs and roses. The drive to Glengarriff, and so over the mountains to the Lakes of Killarney, was really magnificent. The environs of Dublin, too, — Powerscourt and the Dargle, and Bray Head, — are exceedingly beautiful.

You have seen all this, I am sure, and have visited, too, the noble library of Trinity College, Dublin. . . . I was here myself, twenty-seven years ago, on my first visit to Europe, but had almost forgotten how much there was to interest one.

Remember me most kindly to all our associates in the Dowse Library, and to our good friend, Mr. Grigsby, whenever you write to him.

In haste, but ever faithfully, yours,

ROBERT C. WINTHROP.

CHARLES DEANE, Esq.

TORQUAY, 11 July.

DEAR MR. DEANE, — While I was in Lincolnshire, I went to see Archdeacon Trollope, who is emphatically the antiquarian of that region. He is the general president of the archæological societies of two or three counties, and contributes largely to their publications. He wrote to me before I left London, saying that he should direct his publisher to send me a copy of their latest volume, and proposing an

exchange with our Society. I should like, therefore, to begin by sending him the first volume of our Fifth Series of Collections; and hereafter we may send him a volume of Proceedings whenever a new one is printed. He publishes a volume every year, and I think such an exchange will be interesting and useful for us, as Lincolnshire and Nottingham, and that tier of counties, are in the range of our early New-England emigration. He gave me, also, a new Pedigree of the Johnson Family, containing one or two generations anterior to Isaac and Arbella Johnson. I shall bring home the Pedigree and the volume of Proceedings with me, if I do not send them along in advance of my return.

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Thursday, WELLS, 16 July.

We ran up from Torquay to Ilfracombe, and so along the North Devon Cliffs to Lynton (an exquisitely beautiful route), and then to Taunton, and yesterday we came here. We are staying with Lord Arthur Hervey, the Bishop of Bath and Wells, at his ancient and magnificent palace. Yesterday afternoon we wandered over the hills with him and his daughters (after attending service at the cathedral), taking our tea with us, and drinking it under the trees, and returning to a nine o'clock dinner. This evening Freeman, the historian, who lives only two miles off, is coming to dine with us, and a canon of the cathedral, in perfect preservation and activity, at ninety-seven! . . . As I came down from Lynton, we stopped to rest our horses at a charming little seaside place called Porlock. In the twenty minutes I was there, I picked up from the table an old volume of the "Gentleman's Magazine" for 1756, Vol. 26. It had on the first page, or on the reverse of the title-page, some lines, of which I copied four:—

"Reluctant now, by Truth and Sorrow led,
You show Minorca lost, and Braddock dead;
Show wrong'd America, who sues in vain
That Peace may bless her ample stores again."

A note to this passage, referring to the frontispiece, says: "The principal figures represent America suing for assistance to Britannia, who seems to grant the request by pointing to an emblematical figure representing Military Force."

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PARIS, 29 July, 1874.

DEAR MR. DEANE,—Before leaving London, I made up a little parcel for our Society; and Mr. Morgan, who sails next Saturday, I believe, (this is Wednesday), has promised to have it delivered at our rooms. It contains a number of pamphlets connected with the University of Old Cambridge, which I picked up when I was there. . . . It contains, also, the Pedigree of Isaac Johnson's Family, which I do *not* give to our Society, but *deposit* it for the present. You may find something in it worth referring to in our Proceedings. Then there is

the latest report of George Peabody's dwellings for the poor in London, which shows remarkable results. But, lastly, there are three or four *manuscript* papers from the Record Office, which Mr. Sainsbury had copied for me. . . . I selected them by the titles on the calendar, and took them at a venture. They seem to me interesting; and, if they have not already found their way into print, they may form an item for our Proceedings. Yesterday Count Circourt came to lunch with me, and I had the American Minister (Washburne) and General Meredith Read to meet him. Read is here, on leave, from Athens, where he is Minister, and sails for America, with his wife, to-morrow. He also takes a parcel for the Society, of which he is a Corresponding Member. It contains two numbers of a Swiss review, which have interesting articles by Count Circourt, and which are sent by him. . . . We leave here in a day or two for the baths at Wildbad, in the Black Forest, having only stopped in Paris long enough to rest, and repack our trunks. I saw Mr. Bancroft for an hour or two in London. He sails at once for America, and looks young enough to write another history in ten volumes. He has a volume just ready, and is proposing now to revise his early volumes on the Colonization of New England. . . . I shall take with me to Wildbad, to read there, the two large volumes of the Count de Paris on the American Civil War, which are to be followed by five more!

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Yours ever sincerely,

ROBERT C. WINTHROP.

CHARLES DEANE, Esq., LL.D.

WILDBAD, WÜRTEMBERG, 8 Aug. 1874.

DEAR MR. DEANE, — . . . I have just been reading the articles on John Barneveltdt, in the Edinburgh and Quarterly for July, with which Mr. Motley ought to be satisfied. I have been cutting the leaves here, also, and running through, *per saltum*, the two volumes of the Count de Paris on our Civil War. It seems to me able, impartial, and, upon the whole, admirable as a history by a foreigner. I doubt if there has been any thing so well done by anybody else. If the other volumes shall be as good, it will entitle him to a high place as a narrator of scenes in which he was also an actor. . . . There are certainly very just and discriminating notices of men and things and parties *in the passages* on which my eye has rested, — for I do not pretend to have read it carefully or thoroughly. . . . This is a quiet, quaint, little place, with the hills and valleys of the Black Forest hedging us in on all sides, and with hot mineral water bubbling out from the rocks. A band of music, near the bath-house, opens the day with one of Martin Luther's grand old chorals, and then launches into waltzes and polkas, or, haply, lingers over a sonata of Mozart or a symphony of Beethoven. A charming promenade, under "the shade of melancholy boughs," and along the banks of a leaping, sparkling little stream, here called a *river*, affords the principal diversion. One meets there the lame and halt and the blind, paralytics in their

bath-chairs, sometimes pushed along by the loving hands of wives or children, sometimes by faithful valets, and then again troops of gay Germans, cigar *à la bouche*, chatting merrily in a language which I wish I could understand or admire. We shall be here at least a fortnight longer, and then get a hurried glimpse of Switzerland and the Italian lakes, before getting round to Paris. When I am once there again, I shall be able to speak more certainly as to the time of my return.

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Yours sincerely,

ROBERT C. WINTHROP.

CHARLES DEANE, Esq., LL.D.

The Secretary also communicated the following papers, recently received from London, which had been copied for the Society from Her Majesty's Public Record Office, by order of the President, and at his own charge : —

State Papers (Dom.), Car. I. Vol. 96, No. 63.

[*Mr. Michaell Meanwell to Mr. Mathew Markwell, about the ceremonies of the Church of England.*]

Mr Mark-well ; the last time J was with you, J remember you much desired to know of me, Why J with others haue resolved to goe into new England. My answer then was & now is because of that dislike which we haue against the cerimonies imposed, agaynst the Regiment & gouernment established, and agaynst sum poynte of Doctrine defended euen by authoritie, here in this Church of ould England. Vnto which three poyntes, viz. cerimonies, gouernment & Doctrine all that liue in this Church of England must yeeld & subscribe vnto or els suffer as euill doeris. But forasmuch as we can playnlie proue them to be contrarie to the Word of God reuealed in the scriptures (w^{ch} word ought to be our rule to direct vs in all our Wayse) we rather follow the aduise of him who is best able to giue vs good counsell, to wit Christ

Math. 10.23. Jesus, who bids vs when we are persecuted in one place to flee into another, then to take your counsell pswading vs that we may, if we will, liue peaceably & with a good conscience here in this land. Now because you earnestlie intreated me to write vnto you breiflie how J proued these three things to be contrarie to the scriptures, J am verie willing to answer yoũ desire herein, and am perposed to write vnto you three seuerall letters concerning the three former exceptions. And first of the Cerimonies ; touching which J lay downe this conclusion, That the rites & cerimonies ordained in the Church of England are Popish & Antichristian and haue no Warrant from the Worde of God to be

used & therefore no man may or can obey allow or subscribe vnto them without sinn, the wages wherof is damnation.

Now, good M^r Markwell, J would intreate you in all loues to Imitate your name in yo^u practise, and to mark well with an impartiall Judgment those scriptures w^{ch} shall be propounded for confirmation of this conclusion; for heerin J shall not need the art of logick to help me, the allegations of scripture shall be so easie, euen to the meanest capacitie. The scriptures speak diuers & seuerall wayes in profe heerof; first by those scriptures which inioyne vs onlie to the obseruation of Gods comaundements & free vs from the obseruation of mens comaundements.

The lord sayth this by Moses: Heare O Israell the statutes Deut. 5.1 & Judgments which J speake in yo^u eares this day that ye^{6.1.} may learne them and keepe & doe them. These are the comaundements, the statutes & the Judgments w^{ch} the lord yo^u God comaunded to teach you that ye might doe them. And Christ sayth: Jn vaine they doe worship me, teaching for Math. 15.9. Doctrins the comaundements of men. And S^t Paule sayth Col. 2. 20. to the Collossians: Why are ye subiect to ordinances after the^{22.} comaundements & Doctrines of men. And to Titus he sayth: Tit. 1.14. giue no heed to Jewish fables and comaundements of men.

These scriptures are playne enough to proue, that we must obey and obserue all the comaundements of God expressed in his Word, and no more, in his Worship and seruice, for whatsoever is more are comaundements of men w^{ch} Christ & S^t Paule expresslie forbids. Now let vs parellell & compare our cerimonies with the Word of God, and we shall find that there is not any one comaundement for them. We finde Deut.31.11. that the Minister is to read the scriptures vnto the people; this is the comaundement of God & must be obeyed, but that they must read in a surplisse is onlie the comaundement of men & therefore must not be donne. That ministers should baptise is the comaundement of God w^{ch} sayth, goe preech & Mat. 28.19. babtise, & therefore must he donne, but to baptise w^t the Crosse, interrogatories ministred to infants, godfathers & godmothers & the like, these are the comaundements of men & therefore ought not to be donne. To receiue the sacra- Math.26.26. mente of Christs bodye & blood is the comaundement of Christ, and therefore must be donne, but to receiue it kneeling, to come vp to the rails to reseiue, and the like, are the comaunde- 1 Cor.14.15. ments of men and therefore ought not to be donne. To pray Jude 20. in the spirit & in the holie ghost is the comaundement of God & therefore must be donne, but to reade prayers & pray by the booke is onlie the comandement of men & therefore ought not to be donne. The like may be sayd of all other ceremonies used in our Church.

2^d this is proued by such places of scripture as giues expresse comandement that no man shall not so much as

- turne aside out of Gods comaundements one way or other ;
 Deut. 5.32. as the text sayth, Ye shall obserue to doe as the lord yoſi
 God comaunded you, you shall not turne aside to the right
 Hand or to the left. Whereby is plainlie proued that God
 requires of vs such an exact conformitie to his comaundements,
 that we may not step aside out of them into our owne inven-
 tions or any humane traditions, but vprightlie keepe that pathe
 & walk in that way which God hath expresslie comaunded.
 Deut. 17. We may not decline from Gods sentence to the right hand or
 10.11. to the left. To baptise, to administer the Lords Supper, to
 pray, to bow our harts and soules vnto God, to professe &
 confesse our fayth, and the like, this is to walk in the
 comaundements of God ; but to baptise with the Crosse, to
 weare a surplisse, kneeling at the communion, to pray by the
 booke, to bow at the name of Jesus, to stand vp when we
 make confession of our fayth, and such like, this is not to walk
 in the comaundements of God. Men in the practice hereof
 are turned aside out of Gods comaundement into mens tradi-
 tions ; they are septe aside, eyther to the right hand or to
 the left.

- 3^{lie} This is proued by such places of scripture as expresslie
 forbids all addition vnto or diminishing from the pure word
 of God ; as the text sayth, ye shall not adde vnto the Word
 Deut. 4.2 & which J comaund you, neyther shall you diminish ought
 12.32. from it. And agayne, What thing soeuer J comaund you,
 Gal. 3.15. obserue to doe it, thou shalt not adde thereto nor diminish
 from it. By which places of scripture it is playne, that the
 word is so pfect a rule for all our actions in his worship &
 seruice, that nothing neede or ought to be added thereto or
 taken therefrom. Now it is playne, that to baptise is Gods
 comaundement, but to baptise w^t the crosse is man's addition ;
 to read the scriptures is Gods comandement, but to read in
 a surplisse is man's addition ; to pray in the spirit is Gods
 comaundement, but to pray in the booke is mans addition ; to
 receiue the communion is Gods comaundement, but to receiue
 kneeling & at the rayles is mans addition ; to confesse our
 fayth is Gods comaundement, but that we must stand at our
 confession, that is mans addition & so J might speake of all
 the rest.

- 4^{lie} This is proved by all such places of scriptures which
 reprehend & reprove those who haue vntempted to doe that
 in the worship & seruice of God which he had not comaunded
 of them to be done. Thus was Nabab & Abihu destroyed,
 Liuit. 10.1. because, sayth the text, they had offered strange fire before
 the Lord w^{ch} he comaunded them not. So the wicked and
 puerse Jewes that stood so much vpon their Cerimonies, the
 lord reproues them thus, saying, Who hath required this at
 Jsai. 1.12. your hand. So the Lord complains by the prophet Jerimie,
 Jer. 7.22. saying, J spake not vnto your fathers, nor comaunded them,

in the day that J brought them out of the land of Egypt, concerning burnt offerings & sacrifices, but this thing comaunded Jer. 19.5. J them, saying, obey my voice, and I will be your God and ye shall be my people, and walk ye in all the ways that J haue comaunded you. Againe, a fearfull Judgment is threatened by the same Prophet, because, sayth the Lord, they haue donne that w^{ch} J comaunded not, nor spake it, neyther came it into my minde. Dauid had an intent to build a howse of Cedar vnto the Lord, but because he had no comaundement so to doe, he was not pmittid the same, for, good Mr Markwell, J pray you, Mark well Gods answer vnto him by the prophet Nathan, saying, Jiⁿ all the places wherein J haue walked with 2 Sam. 7. all the Children of Jsraell spake J one word, saying, why build 2.7 ye not me a howse of cedar. So that howsoever God had not forbid Dauid to build him an howse, yet because the lord had not comaunded him so to doe, he ought not to haue donne it. All w^{ch} scriptures proue that nothing ought to be donne in the worship & seruice of God, w^{ch} God hath not comaunded. But the Crosse in baptisme, questions to Jnfants, Godfathers & godmothers, the surplisse, kneeling at the comunion, bowing at the name of Jesus, standing vp at the reading of the Creed, praying by the booke & many others the like, w^{ch} God in his Word neuer comaunded to be donne, therefore they ought not to be practised. Therefore the Lord may Justlie reprove those who practise these things, as he reproveth the Jewes, saying, who hath required these things at yo^u hands, and with as much Justice punish them for offring such strang seruice vnto him, which he required not, as he did Nadab & Abihu for offering strange fyre vnto the Lord which he comaunded not. J say agayne & agayne, markwell this argument of ours for refusall, to wit, we will not nor may not aproue of these things, because the Lord hath not comaunded them.

Fiftlie, o^ur conclusion is proued by all such places of scripture w^{ch} expressly teach that the law of Cerimonies is abrogated, and the vse of such rites and rudiments abollihed. To this porpose S^t Peter sayth (by way of reprehension vnto those who stood so much vpon Cerimonies) thus why tempt ye God Act 15.10. to put a yoke vpon the neck of the disciples, w^{ch} neyther our fathers nor we were able to beare. Here the cerimonies & rites vr^ged by sum of the Cerimoniall Jewes is called a yoke of bondage, viz. a burden too heauie to be bourne, and a Tempting of God, viz. a provoking of him to anger; therefore S^t Paule counelleth the Galatians & vs by them, that we Gal. 5.1. should stand fast in the libertie wherewith Christ hath made vs free & be not intangled agayne w^t the yoke of bondage. Againe, S^t Paule writing to the same Church of Galatia, sharplie reproveth them for turning backe againe to the Gal. 4.3. weake & beggerlie rudiments Elements, wherewith (sayth 9. 10.11. he) ye desire againe to be in bondage. Ye obserue dayes &

Col. 16.
17. 20. 21.
22. 23.

monthes & times & yearis. J am afayrd of you least J haue bestowed vpon you labour in vaine. And writing to the Colossians he sayth, Let no man condembe you in meate or in drink, or in respect of an holiday, of the new moone, or of the sabbath dayis, w^{ch} are but shadowes of things to come. Wherefore if ye be dead with Christ from the rudiments of the World, why as though liuing in the world, are ye subiect to ordinances of men, w^{ch} things haue indeed a shew of wisdom in will-worship & humilitie.

All w^{ch} places of scriptures eidentlie proues, that now in the time of the Gospell, all such Customs, Cerimonies, rudiments & the like w^{ch} are but shadowes or figures of substances, ought to be abollihed & abandoned, for we are expresslie comaunded to stand free in our libertie from them, w^{ch} libertie Christ hath purchased for vs. We must not intangle our selues in such yokes of bondage; they tempt & provoke God to anger, they are heauie burdens, they are but shadowes & beggerlie elements, onlie a shew of wisdom, & Wil-Worship. &c.

Now good M^r Markwell, doe but compare our ceremonies, rudiments & customs of oũ Church w^t these forbid in the scriptures, and mark-well if they agree not: is not our surplice, the crosse, standing vp at the Creed & such like meere shadowes & figures; is not the kneeling at the comunion, bowing at the name of Jesus, praying by the booke & such like, will-worship; is not obseruation of dayes & times, keeping hollie dayes, obseruing fasting dayis, prohibiting mariage for certaine times. Churching of women, marrying with the ring & such others, are not these beggerlie elements & rudiments. Mark-well J pray you, good M^r Mark-well, & consider rightlie of these pointes, and the Lord giue you vnderstanding in all things. Thus far J haue proued that these orders, rites and cerimonies, vsed in oũ Church, are not ordeyned by Christ, or by any of his Apostles or disciples, or once mentioned by them to be vsed in the Church, but contrarilie forbid. Who then ordeyned them: I answer, Antichrist, viz. the Pope, the greatest enimie that Christ hath on earth; his lawes, edicts & iniunctions they are, as M^r Cartwrit, M^r Answorth, M^r Penrie, M^r Knox with infinite others hath abundantlie proued, in their seuerall works: know ye not therefore (M^r Mark-well) that to whome ye yelde yoũ selues seruants to obey, his seruants ye are to whome ye obey, as the Apostle sayth, but ye yeld to obey the lawes of Antichrist, therefore it must needes be, that his seruants ye are, from w^{ch} seruitude & bondage my harts desire shall be for yoũ release. And thus much shall serue for confirmation of my conclucion concerning rites & cerimonies; expect verie shortlie the too other conclusions, viz. of gouernment & doctrine. Concerning gouernment J will breifelie declare that

Rom. 6.16.

it is Antichristian, both by the swelling & Lordlie Titles of the Prelates, as also by their vsurped authoritie ouer their bretheren, appropriating that cheifdom vnto themselues w^{ch} is common by right vnto all. And then concerning doctrine (although J cannot be so larg as willinglie I would when J shall come vnto it yet) I will make it manifest enough, that sum of the mayne articles of our fayth are grosselie corrupted, as that great & weightie poynt of Gods predestination, erroneously teaching, that God from all eternitie hath elected sum vnto saluation & apointed others to destruction, vpon his foreknowledg of good & euill in them. 2^u That Christ Dyed for all men, as well for them that are not saued, as for them that are saued. 3^u that all Children dulie baptised are saued. Fourthlie, that a man may be in the state of grace & saluation & yet fall away & be dambned. Fiftly, that this our Sabbath day is no Sabbath, nor hath any diuine institution nor comaunded in the Word of God; w^{ch} find, not being all but onlie principall, I haue onlie named them that you may bethinke yoũ self of them vntill such time as J shall write of them vnto you. Meanwhile J comend this my letter & the things therein conteyned to your seripus consideration & so farwell
 Yours in what J can MICHAELL MEAN-WELL.

from my howse at

Littleworth this 20th of March 1627.

[Addressed:] To his aproued frend M^r. Mathew Mark-well at his howse in Muse-much Parish giue this.

[Indorsed:] Sett vpon the church of Flamsted in com. Hertf. & dired by M^r. Sand^r of the Star-chamber.

S. P. (Dom.) Car. I. Vol. 164, No. 40.

Articles objected by his Maties Comissioners for causes Ecclicall against Charles Chauncey, Clerke, Vicar of Ware in the County of Hertford and Diocess of London, as followeth.

1. Jmprimis, We aſle and object vnto you, the sayd Charles Chauncey, that you are a minister in holy orders of Preisthood and Vicar of the ſiſh Church of Ware in the County of Hertf and diocesse of London aforesayd, and soe haue beene these two yeares last past or thereabout, and that at the tyme of y^e admiſſion and Jnſtitucon to the sayd Vicaridge you subscribed to the aſtles of Religion agreed vpon in the Convocacon holden at London in Anno Dñi 1562, accordinge to the Computacon of the Church of England, and likewise vnto the booke of Ccon Prayer by publique authority established, and alsoe you tooke your oath of Canonically Obedience to the Lord Bpp. of London, your Ordinary, and vnto the Lord Archbishoppe of Canterbury, et oſmus et aſlamur con^m et di^m et de quobet.*

2. Jtem, We aſle and object vnto you, the sd Charles Chauncey, that you, little regardinge the peace of the Church, y^e suscripcon and oathe

* Objicimus et articulamus conjunctim et dispersim et de quolibet. — EDS.

of Canonick obedience by you taken as aforesayd, haue diuerse wayes and in Diuerse kindes shewed your manifest dislike of the booke of Comon Prayer, and the orders, rights and Ceremonies p^rscribed and comaunded to be vsed in the Church of England, as namely, you haue comonly refused and omitted to read Athanasius Creed, the p^per Chapter appoynted for the day in the old testament, & the Letany, in the celebracon of Diuine service; you haue altogether refused, or at least purposely omitted, to weare the Surplice at the celebracon of Diuine Service and Sacram^{ts}, & you would suffer your Curat to weare it or at least you [had?] not advised or required him to weare it, for he neuer wore it aboue one Sabath day and two holy dayes since his cominge thither, w^{ch} was about two yeares since; you haue also refused or omitted to vse the Crosse in Baptisme and the exhortacon in Matrimony at the solempnisinge of mariadg, viz^t wth my body I thee worship; and whereas you should diligently read diuine service vpon the holy dayes appoynted by the Church, and vpon Wednesdayes and Frydayes, you seldome read any at all on those dayes, neither haue you euer exhorted your p^rishioners to come diligently to Church on those dayes to heare diuine service, as holdinge it a matter indifferent whether they come or noe, and soe you are vnderstood by your p^rishioners et obmus et a^rlamur vt supra

3. Jtem, Wee a^rle and object that although you haue had particular notice from lawfull authority, about three or foure monthes since, of his Ma^{ties} Instruccions touching Catechisinge and readinge of Diuine Service before your lecture, that you haue p^rformed neither, but omitted bothe to reade Diuine Service and Catechise before your Lecture as by his Ma^{ties} Instruccions as required. And these thinges, as alsoe all other your duties in the next precedent a^rle menconed, or most or many of them, you refuse to p^rforme out of a meere fond affectacon of singularity, because you would seeme to be more precise then other men, and in very truthe you doe affect the name of a Puritane, and concerninge your selfe, to be reputed one of them, you for your better grace haue, w^{thin} the tyme aforesayd, both openly in the Pulpette and otherwise amonge your priuate freindes, deliuered and affirmed that those that are called Puritanes are the chariotte & horsemen of Jsraell and those that stand in the gappe, and such a man you would make the world beleue you are, & to that purpose you spake it, and soe you were vnderstood by your auditory et obmus et a^rlamur vt supra.

4. Jtem, We a^rle and object vnto the sd M^r Charles Chauncey that, within the tyme aforesayd, you haue publicquely in the Pulpett, and alsoe privately amongst your freindes, deliuered and affirmed that those wordes, at what tyme soeuer a synner doth repent him, &c., beinge the first verse in the booke of Comon Prayer, that there is noe such text in the whole bible, and that the people haue beene deluded; & these and this like speeches you haue deliuered thereby to bringe the booke of Comon Prayer and the Leyturgy of the Church into contempt amongst the People, et obmus et a^rlamur vt supra

5. Jtem, We a^rle and object that you haue and doe hold an vncouth and strange opinion that people ought not to pray at their first entringe into the Church, and, within the tyme aforesayd, by way of Justificacon

of that opinion, you haue openly, in the Pulpett & otherwise privately in the hearinge of diuers, affirmed that people ought not to pray at their first cominge into the Church but p̄tely to fall into that p̄te of service w^{ch} they shall find the Congregaçōn in, w^{ch} hath beene an occasion that men and women there come rudely and vnreuerently into the Church, et oīmus et aīlamur vt supra.

6. Item, We aīle and object vnto you the sd Charles Chauncey that, in seuerall sermons by you preached in Ware Church, within the tyme aforesayd, you haue constantly affirmed and mayntained, and soe doe mayntayne still, that the Saboath doth beginne euery Saturday at sunnesett, whereby much strife, heartburning & dissention hath beene rayseed amongst the Inhabitants in Ware, being a Markett Towne, et oīmus et aīlamur vt supra.

7. Item, We aīle and object vnto you, the sd M^r Charles Chauncey, that within the tyme aforesayd, as well in your sermons as other priuate discourses, you haue much slighted and detracted from the power and authority of the Church, and haue both publiquely and priuately affirmed and sayd, that the Church hath power to appoynt dayes for fasts and prayers, but that they find not the conscience, but are indifferent, w^{ch} causeth many to worke on holy dayes openly, contrary to the lawes and Cañons of our Church, and pressing that matter a little further then sound Judgm^t in Diuinity or discretion would haue ledd you, you sayd that there be many thousand soules damned in hell for their gaminge and Revelling in xij dayes at Christmass tyme, and that the Damned in hell doe curse the birth of our Saviour Christ, and the Church for Instituting the celebraçōn thereof, or you haue sayd like wordes in effect & substance, to the great admiraçōn and astonishment of the hearers, et oīmus et aīlamur vt supra.

8. Item, We aīle and object vnto the sd Charles Chauncey, that as you haue most grosly and contemptuously neglected your duty, both to God and the Church wherein you liue, in many of the p̄ticulars formerly in these aīles oīted against you, and that vnder a false p̄tence of zeale and purity in Religion beyond y^r fellow Ministers in like manner as is sutable to the rest, you haue towards some of your neighbours shewed your selfe a man voide of all charity or compassion, especially towards one Edward Meedes of the Parish, who, havinge lyen lame & bedd rid these 2 yeares, and benge as it were a dying man, hath by his wife or some others dyverse tymes sent vnto you, or entreated you or your Curate, that you would take the paines to come vnto him and to administer the Sacram^t of the body and blood of Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ vnto him for his soules health, and that you would p̄cure a convenient company to receaue wth him, you notwthstanding refused too doe to his great greife & discontent, et oīmus et aīlamur vt supra.

9. Item, Wee aīle and object vnto you, the sayd Charles Chancy, that you doe know and beleue that thursday is the ordinary market day at Ware, and that there is a great concourse of people vsually meet there that day, and that you haue made choice of that day for your Lecture day & that you preachinge y^e ordinary Lecture or Sermon there on thursday the 14th of January last past, or on the Sunday following, or thereabouts, terrified the people and Insinuated to them as if there

was some kind of alteracōn of Religion to be brought in, and publiquesly deliuered in your sayd sermon that Jdolatry was admitted into the Church, and that not onely the pphetts of Baall but Baall himselfe is receaued, and houses multiplyed for the entertayninge of them, et obmus et aīlamur vt supra

10. Jtem, We aīle and object vnto you, the sayd Charles Chauncey, that in the same lecture by you holden or preached on the fourth of January last past, or on the Sunday following, or thereabouts, you openly pulished and deliuered to your auditory out of the Pulpett, being Market day and a great concourse of people p'sent, that there was a great army, a great fleet and a great many of flatt bottome boates p'pared in France for the Jnvadinge of this kingdome, and wthall sayd that the p'aching of the Gospell would be suppressed, and that some Families are p'paringe to goe for New England, w^{ch} speeches of yours caused a great distracōn & feare amongst the people, as making them beleue that there would forthwith ensue some alteracōn of Religion, et obmus et aīlamur vt supra.

11. Jtem, We aīle and object vnto the sd Charles Chauncey that divers tymes, or at least once since you came to be vicar of Ware, you haue sayd openly in the Pulpett that there wanted men of spirit & courage to tell the supiours in the Church of their neglect, for that there neuer [? was] soe much Atheisme, Popery, Arminianisme & Heresy in our Church as at this tyme, and that heresyes are not onely broached but mayntayned, and this you deliuered publiquesly to your auditory to the great and publique scandall of the whole Church of England, and the governours thereof, et obmus et aīlamur vt supra.

12. Jtem, We aīle and object vnto you the sayd Charles Chauncey that, as well in some one of your publique sermons as otherwise in priuate to y^r freinds and acquaintances, you haue tearmed some of our moderne writers some of them rotten divines, and some other pott ministers, and that in great scorne and contempt.

13. Jtem, We aīle and object vnto you the sayd Charles Chauncey that you doe know & beleue, that Humphry Parker, Jsaack Heath, Edward Browne & Robert Hellam were Church wardens or Sidesmen of Ware for the most parte euer since y^e cominge to be Vicar there, and you haue dealt wth them, or some or one of them, that they should not p'sent you or your Curate for any of y^r omissions, inconformities or excesses aforesaid to y^e Ordinary, or his Archdeacon, or any other Judge Ecclicall, but to suffer you to passe from tyme to tyme vn-p'sented & vnquestioned, w^{ch} connivency of theirs hath beene the meanes that you haue runne into these extravagancies and indeed you haue soe tyed them vnto you, or rather ouerborne them that they dare not p'sent you, w^{ch} being made knowne to your ordinary he hath desired this assistance of vs his Māties Coñmissioñs for y^e reformatōn & punishm^t, et obmus et aīlamur vt supra

14. Jtem, quod p'missa oīa et singula fuerunt et sunt vera puḃca notoria & manifesta et quod de et sup p'missa laboraŕunt et in p'senti laborant puḃca vox et fama
Exñtūr

T. MOTTERSSED.

[Indorsed:] 10^o Aprilis 1630

Ar^u con CAROLU CHAUNCEY clici.

State Papers, Car. I. (Domestic), Vol. 210, No. 41.

[*Mr. Collins to Dr. Ducke about conformity.*]

HON^{BLE} SIR,—The vnexpected message w^{ch} you sent mee from my Lord of London hath renewed my Disease of the Collick & stone, lately growne vpon mee, wth grieffe for the waywardnes of some of my people, so that J am for the present vnfit for travaile. My Lords displeasure pierces deepe into mee, not so much in regard of his power over mee (as he is my Diocesan) as in regard of his fatherly love towards mee & honorable care of mee, for w^{ch} J conceived his Lor^{sh} to be the best friend J have in this world. The complainte w^{ch} hath provoked him, J wittingly & willingly occasioned to reforme the Error of sundry in my towne, who would not be pswaied but that it still lay in mee to procure them a tolleration of theire wanted inconformity w^{ch} J laboured to drawe them from. J tooke order that yo^r wor^{sh} should vnderstand so much & did not think J should insnare my selfe therby, but J see that thers Treason in Trust. But J attayned thereby in some measure my end, & since the last Courte have gone on by degrees to the practise of Conformity & have prevayled much wth some of my people.

Its no easy matter to reduce a numerous congregation into order that hath bin disorderly these 50 yeares, & that for these 7 yeares last past hath bin encouraged in that way by all the refractory ministers in the Country wth whome they have had acquaintance & theire private meetings & conference, who have lefte divers schismaticall books amonge them, & during theyre Continewance heere, laboured to make my pson & ministry contemptible & odious, because J would not hold correspondence wth them.

If J had suddenly & hastily fallen vpō the stricte practise of conformity J had vndone my self & broken the towne to peeces. For vpō the first notice of alteration many were resolving to goe to new England, others to remoove elsewhere, by whose deſture the burthen of the poore & charges of the towne had growne vnsupportable to those [? who] should have stayed behind. By my moderate & slow proceeding I have made stay of some & do hope to settle theire judgments & abode wth vs, when the rest that are inexorable are shipte & gone.

Mr Hawkins, who if neede be will make faith of that J have written, hath bin acquainted wth all my proceedings, who is my principall assistant in the Government of this Towne & for that cause vndergoes a great burthen of envy & opposition together with mee. My Lord of London needs not imploied the ayde of the Arme of the high Comission to rule mee, the least finger of his owne hand shall suffice. If what J have sayd & done will not satisfy J submitt to his hono^r censure. In the meane time J am vnder no smale burthen that am subject to his Lor^{sh} censure above, & here beneath to the hatred and obstreperous clamours of the people in towne & Country It maks mee add often a new prayer to my Letany, From this people good Lord deliver mee, & J hope my Lord of London do it eare longe, however for the present

hee seeme offended. J write in payne, but if any peyne will breede my peace J shall be glad, and wilbe abundantly thankfull to yo^r wor^p for being an instrument thereof. J know his Lord^{pp} aymes att reformation, and not at the destruction of my self and my towne If that be wrought, att last his Lord^p will itt, sat cito si sat bene. I haue never thought that government so sure vi quod fit, quam id quod amicitia adjungitur. Jf J may neither prevayle for remission of his Lor^{ps} present intention, nor for remoovall from hence in convenient tyme, J hope J shall eare long be att rest wth the greite B^{pp} of our soules, to whose protection J comitt yo^r wor^{pp} and doe euer pray, and shall (while J liue) for the prosperity of my Lord and yo^r wor^{pp}. And soe rest

Att yo^r wor^{ps} service

SA: COLLINS

Jan: 18. 1631.

Jf any thing have fallen from my pen through the distemper of my body and distraction of my mind y^t may be offensive, J humbly craue a favourable construction therof, and that it may be concealed from my Lord.

[Addressed :] To the right wop^u Dr Duche att his Chamber
in the Doctors Comons be these dd

[Indorsed by Bp. Laud,] Janua: 18. 1631. M^r Collins. his Leters
about conformitye.

S. P. (Dom.) Car. I. Vol. 237, No. 48.

[*Stephen Goffe to Mr. Missleden.*]

S^r, — J was sorry J could not come vnto you, before o^r going to the Rendezvous, that J might giue you an accompt of my Journey to Amsterdam; and because J haue discovered something w^{ch} may concerne you in your worthy prosecution of our Churches Cause, J tooke hold of the first place of sitting still, w^{ch} was not till we came to Weazell. Your troublesome Minister hath bene as troublesome to men of his owne humor as vnto you and others; for M^r Pagett complaines exceedingly of him, that he is of a most vsurping and Jmperious disposition, laboring for nothing soe much as his owne preheminance. And that he hath had much to doe to keepe himselfe from the English Classis, that is indeed nothing else but M^r Forbes his superintendency. But M^r Paget saith he hath first gott an Act from the Amsterdam Classis, then from the North-Synod, then from their Classis of Vtricht vpon certeine Reasons w^{ch} he putt in against the English Classis. That in their opinions it is not safe for the Dutch Churches to permitt the English to haue a Classis. The reasons giuen in and registred are many, this one, because the Men who sue for a Classis are such who haue schismaticall selfe opinions wherein they differ both from the Church of England and the Dutch and all other Reformed Churches. The reasons and the Acts of the Synods shalbe brought forth and prented to the States if M^r Forbesse proceed, as he doth, to renew his Classis against his Ma^{ty} Comand. From that reason of the selfe opinions of our discontented Ministers coming hether, sprang those Interrogatories w^{ch} you haue read M^r Paget examined M^r Hooker vpon, wherein M^r Hooker hath plainly shewed that he thinkes no

Church as yet knowes Christs mind, but he knowes it alone. And those resolutions of M^r Hooker were by M^r Pagett presented to the Classis and Synod of Amsterdam, who presently sent a peremptory Com^{mand} to M^r Pagets Elders that they should not chuse M^r Hooker into that Congregation, for that a man holding his opinions could not be a member of theire Church. You may see how little cause our Puritans haue to complaine of the proceedings of our Church since they are Creatures that can liue nowhere. Yet M^r Forbes thinkes he must gouerne in this too, and s^o first in Speach himselfe, then by a fre bath expostulated with the Ministers and Classis of Amsterdam for their Censure of M^r Hooker, but he hath bene grauely and justly chid and rebuked by fre from the whole Classis, written by Jacobus Laurentius, then President, for his meddling in thinges w^{ch} concerne him not, and likewise with this very expression that though he complaine against the Bps of England, yet that himselfe hath more then an Episcopall Spiritt. This fre is vpon Register too. And when need shalbe, J doubt not but for yo^r and our better proceeding it shalbe shewed the States that they may see what dangerous spiritts they be that creepe vnto them for succour against their King and Country. Since my coming hether to Weazell, J haue found a most admirable story, the very same controuersy that you and J haue now, for the prayers and rites of o^r Church was heere in this Towne in Queene Maryes dayes, betwixt the Inhabitants heere and our English that fledd hether. And J haue gotten out of their Towne Register a Copy of the petition our Countrymen made for the libty of their owne prayers, and how, vpon a fre Melanchton sent them, the Towne did grant them a Congregation to themselves and the full vse of their owne Rites. The fre J read in Melanchton's owne hand and the Copy J haue. This is all the newes J haue to tell you, for what the Prince will doe J cannot certainly know, because o^r men are still a shipboard, but it is thought Rheneberg shalbe besieged And so farewell

Your true friend to serue you

STEPHEN GOFFE.

WEASELL May: 6th stil: nou:

If you write to me send yo^r fres to Lieutenant Smith at Weazell.

[Indorsed:] 6 May 1633.

M^r Goffe to M^r Missleden,
from Weazell.

S. P. (Dom.) Car. I. Vol. 260; No. 13.

[*Extract. Letter written by Stephen Goffe, dated Leyden, Feb. 1³, 1633-4, addressed "to my worthy & assured freind M^r Gilbert Sheldon, Chapleine to the right honb^{le} Lord Coventry Lord Keeper of the Great Seale of England at Durham house."*]

"J long to heare frō you concerning M^r Dampont, about whō Vossius hath seriously & to good purpose bestirred himselfe, for Dampont having yealded to the Dutch Classis wholly (w^{ch} was Hookers rubb) yet Vossius hath stopped his election with the Magistrates vpon those points. That he came away out of England, not being questioned for church discipline, but was plainly desertor Eccliæ w^{ch} is even con-

trary to their owne rule. here. And then that since his comming hith^r he hath discovered of w^t spirit he was, by p^raching against the Civill government here, in permission of the Remonstrants to preach, w^{ch} we condemned to be a most wicked & vngodly thing. Vpon these tearmes the Election is at a stand. The Dutch classis labor to loose this last knott, because it is according to their tooth to inveigh against the government, & his frends the Marcheants labour to vndoe the first, in sending into England for lett[e]rs dismissory frō his parish, w^{ch} J heare certainly they have done. But if some relāon frō a man whō Vossius may name (or rath^r frō o^r Agent) might be dispatched hith^r w^{ch} may discou^r his mann^r of forsaking His King & church & his obnoxiousnes vnto the king for oth^r matt's, & y^t he was not p^ticularly questioned for church disipline, then J doubt not but we shalbe delivered frō this plague too, & He will make for New England, wheth^r M^r Cotton & his sone borne a shipbord & sō caled Sea-borne, & M^r Hooker are safely arrived (as they say here) by speciall extraordinary p^resperous winds."

S. P. (Dom.) Car. I. Vol. 278, No. 65.

Extracts from "The personal Answeares of Samuell Ward, clerke, Batchelor in Divinity, of the towne of Jpsw^{ch} in the County of Suffolke made by vertue of his Corporall oath to the Ayles obted against him by his Ma^{ties} Comission" for causes Ecclicall."

"To the 38th Ayle he answareth and beleueth that p^rachinge in St^r Mary Tower Church, at or about the tyme ayle, vpon some cases putt vnto him by some of those that affected to goe beyond the seas into Newe England, and vpon some misreports made of this exaInt, sayd he was not of Tertullians rigide opinion but of our late learned Arch Bpps milder Judgment concerninge the lawfullnes of flight in persecucōn, yet rather comēded such as stayd in their natieue Country and mother Church, w^{ch} he thought and sayd to bee the most florishinge nationall Kingdome and Church in the world, not knowing what God would encline and enable himselfe to doe in case of triall, if any such should happen, or vsed words to that effect. Et ali non credit aīlu esse veru in aliquo.

"To the 39th Ayle he answareth that, at or about the tyme ayle, this exiñat in a sermon by him p^rached in the place ayle expressly sayd he was not of soe melancholly a spiritt, nor looked through soe blacke spectacles as he that wrote that Religion stands on the Tip-toe in this land, lookeinge Westwards, nor feared their feare that feared an imminent departure of the Gospell. Et ali non credit aīlu esse verum in aliquo.

"To the 40th and 41th Ayles he answareth and beleueth that, haueinge heard a report in the towne of Jpsw^{ch}, scattered by the Newe Englanders and others that six or seuen Ministers in Glocestershire and Xij or Xiiij Ministers in the dioces of Winchester and some others in other shires were suspended, he sayd that if six or seuen lights in one place and 12 or 14 in another were like to bee eclipsed, as some there p^rsent reported, it might be a signe of Gods displeasure, be the cause there of their owne error or Ceremonies or what it will be. Et ali non credit aīlu esse verū in aliquo."